

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I.]

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

[No. 55.]

PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
No. 94, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

TERMS.
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Jesper Harding,
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OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK.
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Cards, Bank Checks, Circulars, Hand Bills, &c.
Executed on the lowest terms, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.
Aug. 3—t

Education for the Deaf & Dumb.
The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.
RICHARD POVALI, No. 115, South Ninth street.
WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth street.
WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street.
N. C. NANCY, corner of Fifth and Powell streets.
JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.
Committee of General Superintendence.
Aug. 3—t

LOGAN.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street.
LOGAN.—A Family History.
“Hear me, for I will speak.”—Brutus.
Nov. 14—t

JAMES GOWEN
OFFERS BY RETAIL, AT HIS STORE,
N. W. corner of Walnut and Dock streets,
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC and Bordeaux Brandy, from 1st to 4th proof.
Old Jamaica Rum of superior flavour and quality.
Schmiedel's West Anchor Holland Gin, very old.
Schmiedel's Holland Gin.
Old Enniskerry and Cork Irish Whiskey.
A few demijohns Raspberry do.
L. P. Madeira Wine, in bottles and on draught.
Old Red Port, fully crusted, in bottles.
Do. do. on draught.
Pico, Teneriffe, Sherry and Lisbon Wine.
Monsieur's high proof Rye Whiskey.
Superior yellow and brown Havana Segars, in qr. boxes.
Best green and black Teas.

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
For family use.
N. B. The above Wines and Liquors are warranted pure as imported.
ALSO, BY WHOLESALE,
Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the cask.
A few qr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for private use, at a reduced price by the qr. cask.
Superior white Havana Segars, in half boxes for families.
Best Porter and Wine Bottles by the hamper.
APPLY AS ABOVE.
tws—1m

BIGELOW'S SEQUEL.
JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut street. A Treatise on the Materia Medica, intended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States: being an account of the origin, qualities, and Medical use of the articles and compounds which constitute that work, with their modes of prescription and administration. By James Bigelow, M. D. &c.
ALSO FOR SALE,
An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions. By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq.
For sale as above.
An Introduction to Chemistry, with practical questions, designed for beginners in the science, from the latest and most approved authors; to which is added, a Dictionary of Terms. By John Ruggles Cutting, Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany.
Nov. 12—t

GEORGE WILSON,
LEATHER MANUFACTURER,
HAS FOR SALE,
No. 35, North Third St. Philadelphia,
A large Assortment of
MOROCCO LEATHER,
Suitable for Shoemakers, Hatters, Bookbinders, Coachmakers, Saddlers, Pocket Book, Belkows and Trunk Manufacturers, &c.
ALSO,
CHAMOIS AND BUCK SKINS,
Suitable for Grocers, Coach Makers, Printers, Suspender Manufacturers, and Silver Platers.
WHITE LEATHER,
For Saddlers, Apothecaries, and suitable for shoe Linings, &c.
He also manufactures, and keeps constantly for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PARCHMENT AND VELLUM,
Suitable for Scriveners, Printers, Bookbinders, gold-beaters, and for Drum Heads.
ALSO,
Sumac and bark tanned, Sheep, Deer, and Calf Skins,
For Bookbinders, Shoe Binding, Shoe Lining, Aprons, Suspenders, Saddlers, Pocket Book, Belkows and Card Manufacturers, &c.
ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
Materials and Tools for Bookbinders, Gold Leaf of good quality, Box, Bookbinder and Trunk Boards, Sheathing Paper, &c. &c.
August 28—t

Book Store.

The following valuable books for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,

From which a large discount is made to those who buy for donation or for sale:
CHALMER'S complete Works, 3 large 12mo. vols.
Rev. Dr. Scott's Life, just received.
Ven's Sermons, 2 vols.
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Bradley's Popular Discourses, 1 vol. octavo.
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Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, a new and improved edition.
Village Sermons, in 4 vols. containing 101 sermons, vol. 3 and 4 sold to complete sets.
Buck's complete Works, in 6 12mo. vols. very valuable.
Theological Dictionary, by the same author, a highly improved edition.
Rev. Dr. Scott's Family Bible, in various bindings, 3 vols. quarto.
Do. do. marginal reference Bible, in various bindings.
Do. on the New Testament, in 2 vols. with marginal references, a few copies.
Do. Works complete, in 7 vols. octavo.
Do. Reply to Tomline on Calvinism, 2 vols. separate from the work.
Do. On important subjects of Scripture, in 1 vol.
Ridgely's Body of Divinity, with notes by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
Simcox's Skeletons of 600 Sermons, a few copies left, 5 vols. octavo.
Rev. Dr. Gill's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, in 9 vols. quarto, in various bindings.
Butterworth's Concordance, in one handsome quarto vol. with or without Scott's Preface.
Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Psalms and Hymns, large and small print, in great variety.
Prayer Books, a large assortment and various bindings.
Rippon's Selection of Hymns, various bindings.
Compilation of 180 Hymns for religious societies, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Complete History of the Holy Bible, with notes by Burder, 2 vols. with plates.
Songs in the Night, written by a young woman under deep affliction for 12 years, a profitable little book for the afflicted pious.
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General Assembly's do. do.
M'Laurin's excellent Sermons and Essays, 1 12mo. vol.
Christian World Unmasked, or a pray come and peep, by Berridge.
Mute Christian under the Smartering Rod, by Brook. Every man his own Monitor.
Practical Expositor, by the Rev. Charles Buck.
Pious selections, containing much interesting religious matter.
Fuller's Defence of Gospel Acceptation.
Shrubsole's Christian Memoirs, in the new Pilgrim to the New Jerusalem.
Taylor's Holy Living.
Do. do. Dying.
Christian Preaching, or Discourses on Preaching, by E. Williams, D. D.
Brauties of the Evangelical Magazine, 2 vols. octavo, very valuable for the pious reader.
Lectures on some of the Parables, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson.
Sacramental Selections, by the same author, truly excellent.
Contemplations on the Sacred History, by the Rev. J. Hall, in 2 volumes.
Williams' Commentary on the Song of Solomon.
Judgment and Mercy for the afflicted soul, by Quarle. Charnock on Divine Providence.
First Fruits, by the Rev. Dr. H. Holcombe, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Philadelphia.
M'Lewen on the Types, a valuable little volume.
Brown's History of Missions, in 2 octavo volumes.
Wypersse on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, which gained the highest prize in the Hague Society for the defence of Christianity, in 1792.
Watson's Apology for Christianity, in reply to Paine's Age of Reason, truly worth the attention of those who have never read it.
New Token for Children, by Mosely.
Herve's complete Works, 6 vols.
Newton's do. 11 do.
Paradise regained, by Milton.
Christian Parent, a valuable little work for young people.
Brown's Concordance of the Scriptures, in a neat pocket volume.
Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac Keith, of Charleston, S. C. whose memory will be dear to all who knew him, in one vol. octavo, bound in sheep and calf.
Prideaux's Connections, 4 vols. octavo.
Edinburgh Encyclopedia as far as published, say 27 numbers, and to be completed.
Watson on the Art of Divine Contentment.
Almost Christian Discovered, by Mead.
M'Dowell's Bible Questions.
Beauties of Wesley.
Complete Duty of Man, by H. Venn, A. M.
Dobell's Selection of 700 Hymns.
Delineation on Death, one vol. octavo, valuable work. Simon on the excellency of the Liturgy.
Memoirs of Fanny Woodbury.
Do. of Harriet Newell.
Do. Mrs. Graham.
Do. Mrs. Fletcher.
Harmer's Observations on various passages of Scripture, in 4 vols. octavo, calf binding.
Heavenly Sisters, by the Rev. John Standford.
Hopkins' System of Divinity, 2 vols. octavo.
Horse Solitaire, in two vols. octavo.
Jenk's Devotion, a collection of valuable Prayers.
Jew's Letters to Voltaire in defence of the Old Testament.
Mosheim's Church History, 4 vols. new edition.
Works of Hannah More, complete, 9 vols.
Mickle's Works, complete, and in separate vols.
No Fiction, or the Test of Friendship, a very interesting book.
Paley's Natural Theology.
Neal's History of the Puritans, 5 vols.
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Saurin's complete Sermons, in 8 vols.
Storn's Reflections for every day in the year.
Smith on the Trinity.
Sutcliffe's Introduction to the Bible.
Seldon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.
Sauts' Everlasting Rest, by Baxter.
One copy of Sacred Literature, by Simpson, author of the Plea for Religion.
Watson's Scripture Biography.
Barlas's Sermons on various subjects.
Thornton on Pure Religion and on Repentance, excellent.
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Young Preacher's Manual.
Do. Minister's Companion.
One complete copy of Aristotle's Works, 5 vols. in Latin.
British Poets, 16 vols. and the same sold separate.
Enfield's Natural Theology, with engravings.
One hundred Wonders of the World, with plates.
Life of Commodore Decatur.
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Robertson's complete Works, and also sold in separate volumes.
With all the new works published.
W. W. Woodward has a large assortment, too tedious to mention. Catalogues gratis at his Store.
IN PRESS.
S. Bayard, Esquire, on the Sacrament.
Going to Press soon.
Brown on Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. octavo, with plates.
Burder's Missionary Anecdotes.
Sept. 23—t

LYRICS.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN,

This day received and for sale by S. POTTER & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street, where may be had
Paxton's Scripture Illustrations,
Percy's Key to the New Testament,
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,
Episcopal Manual, by Rev. Wm. Wilmer.
Miller's Letters on Unitarianism,
Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament,
Dr. Jarvis on Regeneration,
Rowson's Biblical Dialogues,
Jay's Family Prayers and Domestic Minister's Assistant,
Rev. John Venn's Sermons,
Nicholl's Recollections and Reflections, during the Reign of George 3d,
Warrior's Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes,
Walter Scott's Hallowell Hill, a poem, with all the New publications as they appear.
Sept. 11—t

Oxberry's New English Drama, No. 32.
This day is published, and for sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut-street,
OSBERRY'S NEW ENGLISH DRAMA, No. 32.
Sept. 11—t

QUESTIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
For the use of schools, adapted to "Conversations on Natural Philosophy," Price 12 cents
This day received and for sale, by S. POTTER & Co. Booksellers & Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut-street first door below third street.
Sept. 11—t

Dr. Warren,
ON THE SENSORIAL AND NERVOUS SYSTEMS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.
This day received and for sale, by S. POTTER & Co. Booksellers & Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut-street, where may be had all the New Publications.
Sept. 11—t

The Academy
At the corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
FOR the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen, in the elegant accomplishment of Dancing, and of the French Language, re-opens next week, for the season
DANCING.—Ladies receive instruction from 11 o'clock, until 2, Masters and Misses, in the afternoon, and Gentlemen, in the evening. The Practising will be on Fridays, as usual. Parents and those who may be disposed to confide the tuition of their children to his care, may be assured that a strict attention to the forming of manners, the observance of decorum, the cultivating a polite address and easy carriage, and making them graceful performers, will be made a principal object.
PRIVATE LESSONS.—The Advertiser informs those who would prefer private instruction and learn in the shortest time possible, that they may be attended to in the day or evening, at hours to suit their convenience and that by a peculiar method of instruction, acquired by long experience, he flatters himself to enable diligent persons to dance at Balls &c. with propriety in 25 lessons.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The beauty as well as the utility of which, has rendered it the language of Europe; and in Schools, it has become a branch of education, in polite circles, a necessary accomplishment, and in commerce a useful and lucrative acquirement. Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with it, may, by joining the classes now forming, have a fine opportunity of acquiring a competent knowledge thereof, before the ensuing spring. The price of tuition for said language, is 15 dollars per quarter, 3 lessons per week.
For particulars, apply at the above mentioned place to Ignace Fraiser, Principal of said Academy, Ancient professor of Dancing, and of the French Language, Sworn Interpreter, Translator &c.
N. B. The Rooms, when unoccupied, will occasionally be let for private Balls, Parties, &c.
Sept. 21—t

INGRAHAM ON INSOLVENCY.
Just received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut-street. A Sketch of the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania, containing extracts of the Acts now in force and the cases and determinations of the Court of Common Pleas, of the First Judicial District and of other Courts. By Edward D. Ingraham.
Sept. 14—t

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.
NEW EDITION.
Just received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut-street, Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four books, by Sir William Blackstone, Knt. Also the Second American edition of Maddock's Chancery, 2 vols.
Sept. 14—t

Life of Scott.
JUST received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut street. The Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. Rector of Ashton Sandford, Burks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts of his letters. By John Scott, A. M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and Minister of St. Mary's Hall.
Oct. 5—t

INTERESTING BOOK.
Life of the Rev. H. Martyn.
JUST received and for sale, by W. W. WOODWARD, N. W. corner Second and Chesnut sts. A further supply of the Life of the Rev. H. MARTYN B. M.
Much entertainment has been derived by those who have perused this distinguished Missionary's Life. He is justly entitled the *Brainard of the East*. We find among the contents of his Life, the following items—pages 273 to 283, the commencement of a translation of the New Testament in Persian, with many private discussions with the Mahometans—page 284 to 288, a public controversy with a professor of Mahometan Law—296, Canavour of Mirza Abraham—page 306, Mr. Martyn commences a translation of the Psalms into Persian—page 332 Mr. Martyn's intrepid conduct before the Prime Minister of Persia. We are just informed that the Persian Sovereign has been converted to Christianity by this indefatigable and learned Missionary.
Oct. 5—t

GRAHAM HAMILTON,
Just Received and for Sale, by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut-street.
GRAHAM HAMILTON,
A Novel, by the author of Glenarvon 2 vols. in one,
October 9—t

Family Prayer Book,

OR THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Accompanied by a general Commentary, historical, explanatory, doctrinal and practical, compiled from the most approved Liturgical works, with alterations and additions accommodated to the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, by THOMAS CURTIS BROWNELL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Connecticut.
The views of the Bishops of our Church, in relation to the Publication of this work, may be collected from the following letters and extracts.
Philadelphia Dec. 29th, 1821.

Right Rev. and dear Sir—I have just now received your letter of the 26th inst. informing me that you contemplate the preparing and publishing of a Book of Common Prayer, with a commentary on the different services, accommodated to the alterations of the English Liturgy by our American Church. The last circumstance is especially desirable, there being as yet nothing of the kind. And your connecting the commentary with the text, will very much further the purpose of introducing the former into families, and of promoting a more general information of the grounds of our institutions. Wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain your affectionate brother,
WM. WHITE.

Right Rev. Thos. C. Brownell.
I do cordially concur in the foregoing sentiments of the Presiding Bishop.
JOHN HENRY HOBART.

Though we have several commentaries on our Prayer Book, and explanations of the Liturgy, I am decidedly of opinion that no one of them is exactly what is wanted in families, and for common use. A work of this kind, so judiciously compiled as to comprise what is most essential and interesting in the history and exposition of the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of a much larger proportion than we usually have of practical remarks, calculated to promote the right use of it, would be a valuable acquisition to our theological libraries; and I rejoice to learn that you think of devoting some part of your time to such a work.
I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,
ALEX. V. GRISWOLD.

Right Rev. Thos. C. Brownell.
Bristol, January 4, 1822.

Richmond, (Vir.) January 19, 1822.
Right Rev. and dear Sir—I have received your communication upon the subject of the Liturgy, and shall be happy in affording you every encouragement in the accomplishment and circulation of your intended work.

Never was there a system of devotional exercises constructed with so much piety, or so well calculated to meet the views of an intelligent worshippers. It is my fervent prayer, that the same spirit which animated those who arranged the service of the Church, may accompany your efforts in the explanation of its beauties, and the recommendation of its observance.
With sentiments of unfigned regard, believe me, Right Rev. and dear Sir, your affectionate friend and brother,
RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.

Right Rev. Bishop Brownell.

Baltimore, January 3, 1822.
Right Rev. and dear Sir—I am very much pleased to learn that you have determined to carry into effect the design you were pleased to intimate to me, at the last Convention, with regard to the commentary on the Book of Common Prayer. It will be a most valuable acquisition to the Episcopal families in the United States. The "Family Bible" and this Commentary, will constitute a very complete domestic library.
With sincere regard and affection, I am your Brother in Christ.
JAS. KEMP.

Right Rev. Bishop Brownell.
New Brunswick, Jan. 3, 1822.
Right Rev. and dear Sir—The compilation of a commentary on the Common Prayer Book of our Church, which you express a design to undertake, will doubtless be a very useful and laudable work. For, though many excellent commentaries already exist, they are in the hands of out few persons; partly from the circumstance, that they are not adapted to the Book of Common Prayer of the American Church, as altered from that of the Church of England; and partly from the scarcity of copies. Besides; but few people can conveniently bear the expense of purchasing a number of works on the same subject. A careful and judicious compilation from the most esteemed among them, adapted to the Common Prayer Book of the American Church would therefore put it in the power of many persons, especially Clergymen with small salaries, to furnish themselves with whatever is most useful of such necessary information. Your design, therefore, meets with my approbation, and I heartily wish you success in the performance of it.
With very great regard and affection, I am, Right Rev. and dear Sir, your friend and brother,
JOHN CROES.

Right Rev. Dr. Brownell.

Charleston, Jan. 20, 1822.

Right Rev. and dear Sir—The work which you are contemplating is certainly a desideratum, and may be made the rule throughout our Church in these States, of a kind of information, which is too little found among its members. The old standard works on the Common Prayer are not to be had by people in general; and the more recent popular works, of which I esteem Shephard's (unhappily left unfinished) the most, having not been reprinted in this country, are very little known. Persons called but practical Christians can in no way be better promoted, than by causing the Book of Common Prayer to be rightly understood and used, I look upon your design with very great satisfaction, and trust it will be able to result both honourable and useful to the Church.
I am, dear Sir, with very great regard, your friend and brother,
N. BOWEN.

Bishop Brownell.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be printed in a quarto form, on paper of a superior quality, and with a large and handsome type. It will be issued in numbers of 104 pages each, and will be comprised in six or seven numbers.
The work will be delivered as the numbers are published, at one dollar for each number; or all together, when the work is completed, at the option of the subscribers.—Payment to be made at the time of delivery, either for the separate numbers, or whole work.
The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expenses of publication, and will be completed with as little delay as possible.
Subscriptions received by
S. Potter & Co.
No. 37, Chesnut-street.

Sept. 18—t

Prayer Books.

S. POTTER & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 87, Chesnut-street.

HAVE this day published a splendid Royal 8vo. edition of the *Book of Common Prayer*, with fine engravings by Keane, from pictures and designs of the most eminent artists in plain and superbly ornamented bindings. This edition is well worthy the patronage of all who wish to encourage the American arts.

S. P. & Co. have just published the most beautiful pocket edition of the *Common Prayer Book*, ever offered to the American public—with several engravings in Kerney's best style, from the designs of Raphael, Burney, and other eminent artists, to be had in a great variety of richly ornamented bindings. The above edition is well calculated for Societies, Sunday Schools, or gratuitous distribution, having lately been made the standard copy for the United States, as will be seen by the following certificate, of a committee appointed by the general Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for revising and correcting said book.

"We certify that the above edition of the Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, &c. &c. is published as the standard edition of said book."

WILLIAM WHITE.
FREDERICK BEASLY,
RICH WILSON,
WILLIAM MERRIDITH,

Committee of the General Convention.
S. P. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large supply of the cheap 18mo. stereotype edition of the Book of Common Prayer, on good paper, in plain binding, which they will sell by the dozen or larger quantity, at 30 cents per copy.

In addition to the above S. P. & Co. have always on hand *folio* and *quarto* editions of the *Book of Common Prayer*, for the desk, with a great number of other editions not here enumerated, comprising in the whole, it is believed, a more extensive collection than can be found in any other Bookstore in the United States, all which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

Orders for any of the above editions thankfully received and promptly attended to.
An extensive collection of scarce and valuable Theological Books, may be had as above.
sep 26—6t

FRENCH & ITALIAN LANGUAGES,
Taught by
FRANCIS TRAVELLI,
No. 67, North Fifth-street.

MR. TRAVELLI returns his grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, whom he has heretofore had the honour of teaching, and informs them, that his evening classes will commence on the first of October next.
Sept. 28—3t

NEW AMERICAN NOVEL.
This day is received, and for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,
South West corner of Chesnut and Second street,
LOGAN,
A family history, in 2 vols.
Nov. 14—t

This Day is Published
A NOVEL FOR SALE BY E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut-street, **DOING GOOD IN THE DEED OF CHRIST.** A Discourse, delivered in the College of New Jersey, the Sabbath preceding the annual commencement, September 24th, 1822, by ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. L. L. D. President of the College.
Price 25 Cents.
Sept. 9—t

Night School,
No. 42, North Fourth St. below Arch St.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and those young gentlemen who have received benefit from his mode of instruction and good order, and the public generally, that an evening school will commence on the first Monday in October, for the instruction, and not for diversion, as too many are in the practice of keeping. Where will be taught most of the useful branches of English education—terms per quarter \$3 including pens, ink, and fuel.
DAY SCHOOL.—Limited to 35 scholars for young Ladies and Gentlemen in separate rooms—where are taught almost all the useful branches of the English education. As the number is positively limited, Parents and guardians will find it much to their advantage to send their children to this seminary—every branch will be practically taught, and in such a manner, that one of the smallest capacity will be able to understand it. For terms and other particulars, please to apply as above.
THOMAS T. AZPELL.
Sept. 25

Just Received and for Sale, by
S. Potter & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
No. 87, Chesnut-St. 1st door below 3d st.
GRAHAM HAMILTON—by the author of Glenarvon.—TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY, through the United States, by D. Hewitt, & Graham's History of ENGLAND, & OF THE U. STATES, with questions adapted to the history of the United States, and a Key adapted to the questions, by the same author.—WALSH'S LECTURES, containing a description of the several branches of Divinity; accompanied with an account, both of the principal authors, and of the progress, which has been made at different periods in Theological Learning.—BUTLER'S ANALOGY of Natural and Revealed Religion.—SMITH'S HISTORY of Daniel the Prophet, the son of Josiah, King of Judah.—BIBLICAL DIALOGUES, by Susanna Rowson.—Rev. JOHN REIM'S SERMONS 2 vols. 8vo.
Oct. 12—t

Schoch's Hotel,
SIGN OF COMMODORE DECATUR,
Decatur street, Philadelphia,
A few doors south of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public and the western merchants, that he has convenient and comfortable accommodations for those who may honour him with their custom.
He flatters himself that, in consequence of his establishment being in the centre of business, particularly as respects the western trade, he will receive a portion of the public patronage.
George Schoch.
Nov. 20—t



Columbian Observer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

* The Publication Office of the COLUMBIAN OBSERVER is removed to No. 9½, South Fourth street.

In consequence of the death of Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS, father of the Editor of the Columbian Observer, the next paper will not appear until the ensuing Thursday.

We this day commence a new era in the publication of the Columbian Observer, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Conrad, with whom the former editor has become associated, and by which arrangement the editors propose to issue it in future three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the same terms as heretofore published, five dollars per annum.

In our political discussions and career, we shall continue to be guided as heretofore, by a strict adherence to the principles of pure constitutional democracy; such as our forefathers contended for in the revolution of 1776, and which were subsequently incorporated in the federal constitution—for which the majority of the American people manifested so ardent an attachment in 1800, and which Mr. Jefferson so brilliantly exemplified, and strongly confirmed by the measures of his patriotic administration. Proceeding on these principles, the great object of our labours will be the unity and consolidation of the democratic party, with which we must always identify the best interests, and greatest glory of this republic.

Thus far, our patronage in the city has been fully commensurate to our expectations, but yet not such as to preclude a well founded hope of its future extension. In the interior of the country, however, we have met with a degree of encouragement highly flattering, and while it cheers us under the pressure of toil, it incites us to still greater exertion, to merit the countenance and support of a public, as liberal as it is enlightened; and which we have reason to believe, never from whence a just claim appeals for its support. Animated by the opening prospect which we every day see extending its horizon around us, we shall proceed cheerily and with joyful hearts to our daily labour, if our friends will but occasionally put forward a helping hand, to enable us to surmount the perils and difficulties which beset the path of the adventurer on his first journey through a trackless wild.

In the literary department of the Observer, it is the design of the editors, to give special attention to the attainment of a character, and taste, decidedly American; and to inculcate the necessity of writing, thinking, and appreciating literary productions, by the light of our own understandings, divested of foreign prejudice and criticism. Without risking the imputation of illiberality, we may be allowed to express our conviction of the injurious influence of imported criticism, which like a crutch, enfeebles the intellect that depends on it, and at the same time makes us both servile and timid in our thoughts and judgments. We feel anxious to contribute towards the accomplishment of our literary independence of Europe, and particularly England.

To the commercial and news department, greater attention will hereafter be paid; and upon the arrival of news of an important or interesting nature, after our paper has been issued, we pledge to lay it before our readers at the earliest hour, in a supplement, or extra sheet.

Communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited at No. 9½, South Fourth street.

November 9, 1822.

AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

We this day commence a series of papers (for which we are indebted to a friendly correspondent) devoted to *Revolutions and Miscellaneous anecdotes*; and designedly calculated to revive the glorious recollections of that eventful period of our history, and confirm the principles which gave it birth. Always looking with solicitude towards our attainment of a literary character, purely American, the anecdotes we now publish have been, with few exceptions, entirely re-written for the Observer. They will be continued hereafter, every Saturday evening.

The very unpopular nomination of Mr. Biddle, as President of the Bank of the United States, has excited astonishment, censure and disapprobation on all sides. We have now lying on our desk half a score of communications upon this odious subject. A very large minority of the committee of nomination were, we understand, opposed to Mr. Biddle; and he received their support only on the ground of availing a more exceptional person, a circumstance which might have been doubted by most persons, in the case of the gentleman nominated. We are given likewise to understand, that a majority of the delegates returned home with disgust and disappointment, at this issue of their conference. Indeed, we never remember to have seen a public measure of the kind excite such general and unqualified disapprobation. We have conversed with no person, who has not expressed surprise, and something of an indignant feeling, at this outrage on public opinion. One gentleman in particular, when informed of the fact, exclaimed, "Good Good! Is it possible! There is a Biddle for every thing!"—The principal objections against Mr. Biddle seem to be founded—

First. On his incompetency, being no financier, and ignorant of banking.

Second. His being a federalist, and thus making the bank a machine of federal influence, to the overthrow of the democratic party.

Third. That he wants that celebrity of splendid achievements, which should distinguish a man at the head of such an institution, involving the credit and character of the government.

Whether Mr. Biddle can succeed against such a torrent of powerful and reasonable opposition, remains to be seen. We hope, for the credit of the democratic party, that he will not; and we are pretty certain our party will dwindle into insignificance, if they do not now make a firm stand against the encroachments of the aristocracy.

We understand, the nomination of Mr. Biddle has already depreciated the stock in market.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald thinks we deal in "hard-war," and are very unskilful in the use of "edge tools." We coincide fully with that sapient editor, as we doubt not

our wares must appear very hard to them, and our edge tools of too cutting a nature to be agreeable. The overwise Mr. Elliott, or his liquid correspondent ech, the opinion of the editor of the Herald, but suspect we deal in softer metal. Verily, Mr. Elliott is right—we work upon lead which he must be very averse to.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania

Will convene the ensuing week at Harrisburg; and we have made arrangements, that we hope will enable us to keep our readers advised of the progress of public business, at the capital of the state. From appearances, there will be a busy and active session; and from the great majority of democrats in both houses, we may look for salutary measures, and uncommon unanimity. We cannot but congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon this heart-cheering return, to the principles of revolutionary and constitutional freedom. To find a legislature so decidedly democratic, at the same time that we have a governor unequivocally federal, proves that the election of the latter, was one of those accidents, which will sometimes happen in a free government from a peculiar concurrence of circumstances which human fore sight cannot avert.

The representatives of the people at Harrisburg have an arduous duty before them. The applications for the renewal of bank charters, will, no doubt be numerous and urgent, and the great responsibility involved in that important question, must cause them to act with great deliberation and prudence, before they determine to again surround us by the foes of liberty and equal rights. We cannot but remember the conduct of governor Snyder upon this subject, with emotions of gratitude and admiration.

Canals, Roads, and internal improvements in general, will of course engross much of their attention. The subject is one of vital interest to the state; and should not be lightly passed over. Prodigality of expenditure, in such undertakings, is the best economy; and a shortsighted parsimony, is always sure to be the most extravagant system in the end. We have full confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature.

There is one, and a very prominent subject, to which we feel ourselves constrained to call the attention of the representatives of the people. We mean the present system of public education, or Lancasterian free-schools; that modern mockery of reason, and lure to universal pauperism. Besides the insufficiency of the mode of instruction, which to us appears irrefutable, a strong reason why they should no longer be extended, is to be found in the fact, that they double the number of poor pupils unnecessarily, and cause those to resort to gratuitous instruction, who are fully able to place their offspring at a pay-school.—But we must not anticipate our remarks upon the message of the governor.

The time has certainly arrived, when the democratic party should make preparations for the next governor's election. It has been intimated, that this will be done by caucus at Harrisburg. We hope to see that course of nomination avoided, as injurious to the interests and views of the democratic party. The same object can be accomplished by a CONVENTION, and with more certainty and effect, without giving offence to any members of the party. We desire to see every thing conducted with a view to harmony and concord. Let us, therefore, not put our union and strength in peril, by a caucus nomination; but let the people select a firm, uniform, and undeviating democrat in convention; one who has never been a federalist, who has no federal passions, connexions, or personal attachments, but whose political sincerity and candour, will command the confidence and faith of the PEOPLE. We look with no little solicitude for the nomination of such a man. The representatives at Harrisburg must necessarily possess great influence in the decision of this question; and it therefore becomes their duty, to exercise that influence for the best interest of the party and the state, by the nomination of a consistent and invariable democrat. The crisis calls for decision, and a strict adherence to party principles and party men; and we have entire faith in those to whose hands this important business had been entrusted.

CONGRESS.

Congress will convene at Washington, on Monday next the 2d of December, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

A bustling, noisy, and intriguing session, may naturally be looked for. The number of lawyers among the members, will of course, again promote the trade of speech-making, and obstruct the course of business, by frivolous debate, and unmeaning chattering. Ambition and intrigue, will likewise be active, in attempting to concentrate public opinion upon some one of the cabinet candidates for the presidency; but a caucus nomination, even if contemplated, cannot be made during the present session. Full scope, therefore, will be allowed for intrigue, bargains and corruption; and public business will make but a tardy progress, amidst the turmoils and dissensions of political warfare.

We shall soon have a message from the president, all very important, but predesti-

ned never to be acted on. To that we suppose will succeed, a report from the treasury, by that radical financier, the honourable Wm. H. Crawford, which it will puzzle the natives to understand, and which half a dozen supplementary reports, will not be able to elucidate. Then, we shall no doubt have a report from the secretary at war, of no possible interest now the army is destroyed, and requiring no display of talents. To that, will succeed a report from the secretary of the navy, shewing the progress of federal influence, and omitting to shew the balances, held by navy agents for purposes of usury. After this, will commence the war of resolutions, calling upon the heads of departments, for such information as will implicate opponents, or criminate rivals. After this, we suppose the intrigues will quietly progress; dinners become frequent and good, suppers still better; and parties as often as may be deemed expedient, for the promotion of the prospects of the several candidates.

We look to our correspondent at Washington for interesting details of all proceedings at the capital.

THE DRAMA.

The theatre, we perceive, opens on Monday evening next. The lovers of scenic exhibition are promised a rich repast during the approaching season, by the Chesnut street company. Calculating on the dramatic talent already in this country, the prospect of a splendid theatrical career, was never more promising; and from the wonted liberality of Messrs. Warren & Wood, we may look with confidence to the exertion of all their means to gratify the public taste. Mr. Booth, we believe, has recently been performing in Baltimore, and will doubtless appear on our boards, as well as the celebrated Matthews, whose great powers are calculated to excite unqualified astonishment. We have heard it intimated that Mr. Cooper is engaged for the season. With such an accession to our usual dramatic corps, we promise ourselves no stinted share of gratification. Jefferson and Warren, are a host in themselves; but we understand we have sustained a serious loss in Blisset, who has, we believe, returned to England.

In Mr. Cooper, however, who must justly be considered as the founder of the American school of Tragic acting, we possess talents, that every day must teach us more highly to appreciate; and experience and maturity seem all that are wanting, to give his powers that mellowness of perfection, of which they have always appeared susceptible. Some of the most exquisite pleasures we ever felt, have flowed from witnessing the acting of Cooke, Pennell, Cooper, Kean, and the other dramatic meteors of the day. Mrs. Merry and Watlock, will forever live in the memory of those who have seen them, by the pleasure they imparted, and still continue to impart, as we revivify the images of past delight.

The managers seem to have exerted themselves to gratify the public, in the splendid new house, for which we are indebted to the incomparable genius of Strickland. We hope and believe they will receive extensive and unstinted patronage.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. —, 1822.

My dear Friend,

I have at length some news for you, which if I am not much mistaken, will excite even your astonishment, although it goes directly to confirm your opinion, which you have so often expressed, in regard to a conspiracy in the south to prostrate the old democratic party, and rear a faction on its ruins, favourable to the New Light politicians. I of course allude to the deep laid schemes of Mr. Crawford, to gain his seat in the chair of the national executive. What I am now about to tell you, is as yet fresh news, only in the hands of some half dozen politicians here. But its truth is as unquestionable as the noon-tide beams of a torrid sun, which are felt as well as seen. It is this. THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA, is an old friend and supporter of AARON BURR, and now devoted heart and soul to the elevation of Mr. Crawford to the presidency. I need scarcely tell you that he is a man of talents, but a consummate and unprincipled intriguer, and the head and founder of the Radical party. When you recollect how the native calumniated Mr. Jefferson last summer, you will find a ready explanation of his motives, in the relative situation of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, twenty odd years ago. The scheme has been well laid, and planned by a head, that would not disgrace the seducer of the unfortunate Blannerhasset. But it has, thank God! failed, and must now explode to the world, to the utter confusion and dismay of its projectors. I am astonished when I think of the infatuation of those men, who could calculate on concealing their treacherous plot, by such a veil of gauze, as they spread over it. To attack the venerable patriot of Monticello, and endeavour to stud with thorns the easy pillow of his age, at the same time that they professed, on Crawford's part, to follow in his footsteps, and imitate the virtues of his ways, was too gross a deception to succeed. Could the people have seen the connexion between Mr. Crawford, Burr and the Native of Virginia, they would not, to be sure, for a single moment, have been

deceived, by the false professions of the secretary of the treasury. But it was the concealment of this connexion, on which they altogether depended for success. Mr. Crawford was to act the part of the patriot of the Jeffersonian school, before the people; while the native was in secret, to assail the character of Jefferson, and by exposing the old unsettled accounts of the treasury, show the necessity of a reformation. The contradiction was, to be sure, almost too palpable, but then Mr. Jefferson was too much beloved by the people, to be all at once prostrated. Yet this was not a greater contradiction, than that committed by Mr. Crawford himself, who while professing to be the disciple of Jefferson, professed at the same time, to be a reformer of his corruptions. The whole of the contradiction was a necessary effect of the situation of Crawford, Burr and the Native of Virginia. But the truth is, Burr's faction at present carry the vote of New York, and they may be identified with the dominant party in that state. Considering the indirect influence too, of that party in Pennsylvania, the object to be gained by Crawford was not inconsiderable. To return to the NATIVE OF VIRGINIA; he is, as I before said, an old friend of Burr, has occupied high stations in the government, and is now working to try to rise to them again.

I am surprised you did not repel the slander cast upon Gen. Adair, by Crawford's Gazette, of this city. Gen. Adair is not, and never was a Burrite; and it was a foul calumny to impute that depravity of principle, to any man, without adducing the proof. By the way I must tell you, that the president's family are outrageous against Crawford and Van Buren.

His son in law, publicly expressed himself to this effect, a few days ago, in a large circle. In fact, at this moment, there is not a more unpopular man in Washington, than Mr. Crawford, and not only a more unpopular one, but one more detested, feared and despised. His removal from the Cabinet this winter, begins to be much talked of, and I have not a doubt it will be effected.

Preparations are making for the next session. The Message is cut and dried. Mr. Gilliard, Mr. Brown of Louisiana, and several other members are already here. An intrigue is already on foot too, for the station of Clerk to the House of Representatives!

I hope to be able to give you some chit-chat of more interest by and by. Mr. Calhoun, as I told you before, has withdrawn, and is for Adams, on condition of being his secretary and heir apparent. Mrs. — is electioneering for Clay, and you may depend will do much. All the ladies electioneer here. It is the fashion, and they are excellent and warm champions.

You have seen a blind man, led by a cunning little dog. This is politically verified in this place. Old Rufus has appeared here, in leading strings to the Lilliputian senator of New York.

The physical manakin, political sharper, and cypher, has, it seems been brought up in the hostler line. I have seen gentlemen, who declare that they have frequently given him six-pence for holding their horses, when they mounted; from thence he turned pettifogger; then studied with a notorious Burrite, where his previous habits of cunning and chicanery were matured and fortified in that school of political turpitude; from thence he has scrambled up to his present elevation, by betraying every patron and every party. His original destination would have been no disparagement, had it fructified into virtue, and it is now only mentioned to indicate the sources and the causes of his baseness. He pretends to lead, not only old Rufus, but the whole New York delegation; but this is only true in part. Little C. g licks the spittle, and old Rufus understrides; but Rochester begins to bristle, and even Woodcock's pride takes the alarm. This old Burrite sets up for the head of the Crawford party. Whether Aaron Burr is personally concerned in this conspiracy is immaterial. We know that his partizans, whose principles are identified with his, are at work in all directions. The Washington Van Ness, the New York, and the Vermont, are all embarked. Matthew Davis of New York, is Crawford's confidential correspondent; and he shewed two years ago, or so, a very singular letter to a deceased grocer, who mentioned the contents to Rufus, who took the alarm, and whispered about it here. Wise men ought not to select tales for confidants. The principles of Crawford and Burr are the same, their partizans the same: every pre-eminent corrupt man in the U. States, was in favour of Burr, and is now for Crawford. It is not questioned but that many honest and deceived men, were, and are, their adherents.

One of old Rufus's sons has been feeling round for the Clerkship of the House, but in vain. There are forty candidates: one Clarke, the real editor of the N. Y. American, and an ultra federalist of the school of steady habits, is also sighing for the place; but it wont answer; high minded stock is low in the market. The old republican party is strong enough, without the aid of traitors, and too proud and honest to shower its favours on political Judases.

Very cordially, yours,

[FROM BRUTUS]

To the People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At no period since the time that preceded the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidential chair, has the political stage presented a scene of more discord and dissension, than now prevails in the democratic party. You will join with one in lamenting a state of distraction, so fatal to the success of the party of the country, and so well calculated to throw the ascendancy into the hands of the federalists. Never was there a time which called so forcibly upon you, to make a noble sacrifice for the good of the country, and the unity of that party, which since 1800 has always been identified with the people and the nation. If some of you have heretofore, or are partial to Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Crawford; you will not, I feel convinced, peril the concord and ascendancy of the great democratic family, by longer adhering to two candidates, who never can unite the people in their support, or have a probable chance of being elected, if, as must indeed always be the case, you continue to be divided in opinion, respecting their superior qualifications, merits, and services. The champions of those gentlemen, have done every thing which was to be expected from zeal, perseverance, and untiring industry to recommend Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun to your favour! They have not succeeded; their task is done, their duty is fulfilled; your opinions cannot be forced from you; your votes cannot be seized either by a file of soldiers, or bribed away by the gold of the treasury. That they did not succeed in convincing you that Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Crawford, were not the proper candidates to be supported by a Democratic people, was not surprising. It was an arduous task; it was a laborious, an improbable, aye, it was a romantic and impracticable achievement. An enlightened and free people will judge for themselves. You saw Mr. Crawford to be destitute of talents; you perceived him to be ambitious and intriguing, incapable and hypocritical; and you wisely resolved never to confide your liberties and rights to his keeping. You, in the same manner canvassed the pretensions of Mr. Calhoun, and found him wanting. You saw him to possess respectable talents, but they wanted maturity, age, and experience, while his principles of democracy, appeared to want the stamina of a confirmed and thorough-love of liberty. You, therefore, rejected both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford, from a firm conviction of their incompetency. Their champions, therefore, are bound to submit to the public voice; withdraw the Candidates, and look round for other and better men, to supply the place of those whom you cannot in conscience either approve or support.

We should indeed languish under a deplorable dearth of talents, and should be disgracefully wanting in public character and great statesmen, if none could be found better qualified for the executive chair, than the two members of the cabinet above mentioned. Thank heaven, we have such men, and you know we have them. You look up to them with confidence, esteem and admiration, and well you may, for they are every way worthy of your love and support. And here, I cannot omit bringing one of those great statesmen before your view, that you may behold the pleasing image of a man, who by uniting in himself the most transcendent talents with the most amiable disposition and retiring modesty, presents at once the character of a firm republican, and incorruptible patriot, an honest man, and an humble citizen. One who seeks not, and toils not for the honourable station, to which you may probably see fit to exalt him. One who is both devoid of ambition and intrigue, and only aspires to do his country service, in any situation which it may please his fellow citizens to bestow on him. You of course expect after such a commendation, that I should name HENRY CLAY! He is indeed the person I have described; perhaps in terms too feeble and insufficient, but still plain enough to make you acquainted with a *sacresman of the west*, who next to Jackson, has the highest claims to the support of the middle and northern states. In Mr. Clay, you have a man able to discern the true and substantial interests of the country, and endowed with energy and resolution sufficient to put them in execution. A man not slavishly devoted to the policy of the south, but he appreciates the necessity and utility of that scheme of Independence, which aims at the development and concentration of our resources, the encouragement of native industry, and every thing which tends to promote and realize a character for our Republic exclusively American.

I have mentioned Mr. Clay, in the hope that every citizen who wishes well to his country, and the democratic party, and who heretofore may have inclined to favour Mr. Crawford or Mr. Calhoun, will harmonise in his support for the sake of the great object to be obtained by unanimity and concord. The existence and ascendancy of the party depend upon this course. Every day, every hour of protracted discord, upon this vital subject, strengthens and confirms the views of the federalists, while it weakens and distracts the cause of democracy. Who then can pause, as to the course he will adopt. Who will re-

use to aid his country, when every important right, dear to freemen is at stake! Not to support Mr. Clay is to support federalism and John Q. Adams; and I cannot imagine that any democrat would, for the sake of false pride, from obstinacy, prejudice, or passion, adhere to Mr. Crawford or Mr. Calhoun, after all hopes of their success had so completely vanished.

Unless you should pursue this course, the triumph of federalism seems inevitable. If the democrats in Pennsylvania and New York continue divided between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford, it is self-evident, that Mr. Adams the federal candidate, will obtain the votes of both, and become president of the U. States. Surely the enlightened democracy of both states, will make every sacrifice and exertion, to avert an evil so direful in its consequences!

There is one trait, fellow citizens, in his character, to recommend Mr. Clay to your confidence and esteem, which I cannot avoid mentioning. He is a citizen, one of yourselves, without rank, title or office. He is not a member of the cabinet; he has no office under the government to create a corrupt influence in his favour; he has subsidised no press, bought no newspapers, and calculates on nothing but the love and esteem you bear him, to elevate him to one of the most distinguished stations in your gift. Relying on your support, and conscious of the incorruptible purity of his motives, he stands aloof from all the intrigues of the day.

BRUTUS.

AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

Revolutionary and Miscellaneous.

FREEDOM AND BRAVERY OF MAJOR LEE.

Major Lee, on the 19th of July 1779, with about three hundred men completely surprised the British garrison at Paulus Hook, directly opposite the city of New-York, and brought off one hundred and fifty nine prisoners; having killed about thirty of the British; while the loss of the Americans was only two killed and three wounded. Congress gave thanks to Major Lee, and ordered a gold medal to be struck and presented to him, as commemorative of the action, and as a reward "for his prudence, address and bravery."

DARING INTREPIDITY AND ADDRESS OF COL. WHITE.

Just before the commencement of the siege of Savannah, in 1779, an enterprise was achieved, by six Americans, remarkable for the address and daring intrepidity with which it was planned and executed. Captain French, of the British army, with about one hundred men had taken post on the Ogeechee river, where were also forty sailors on board of five British vessels, four of which were armed, the largest mounting fourteen guns. Colonel John White, of the Georgia line, with captain Elholm and four other persons, one of whom was the colonel's servant, after kindling at night a number of fires, exhibiting the parade of a large encampment, and using other stratagems, peremptorily summoned the British commander to surrender. Captain French in order to save his men from being cut to pieces, by a force which he supposed to be superior to his own, surrendered (1st of October) without the smallest resistance. Col. White having thus far succeeded, pretended he must keep back his troops, lest their animosity, already stifled by great exertions, should break out, and indiscriminate slaughter take place in defiance of his authority; and therefore he would commit his prisoners to three guides, who would conduct them safely to good quarters. This humane attention of White was thankfully received. He immediately ordered three of his attendants to proceed with the prisoners, who moved off with celerity, anxious to get away, lest the fury of White's corps, believed to be at hand, might break out, desirous as he was to restrain it. White with the two men retained by him, repaired, as he announced to his guides and prisoners, to his troops for the purpose of proceeding in the rear. He then employed himself in collecting the militia of the neighbourhood, with whom he overtook his guides and prisoners.

This affair, says gen. H. Lee in his memoirs, approaches too near the marvellous to have been admitted by him, had it not been uniformly as credited, and never contradicted.

COL. SUMTER AND HIS LITTLE BAND OF FREEMEN.

In 1780, colonel Sumter, at the head of a little band of freemen, when all ideas of resistance had been almost abandoned by his fellow citizens, of South Carolina, took the field against the victorious British, and on the 12th of July, at the head of one hundred and thirty-three men, attacked and completely routed a marauding detachment of the royal forces consisting of regulars and Tories, posted at Williamson's plantation, commanded by captain Huck, "a miscreant, who, by his cruelty and profanity, appeared, equally, the enemy of God and man;" and who, during his predatory excursion, had perpetrated every species of barbarity. With him the exclamation was common—"God Almighty has turned rebel; but, had the Americans twenty Gods instead of one on their side, they should all be conquered." This first success, after the fall of Charleston, had a most happy effect on the friends of this country, along the north western frontier of the state; and the troops of

Sumter in a few days amounted to six hundred men. With this increase of strength, he made a spirited attack on the British at Rocky Mount, but was obliged to retreat. He next attacked another of the royal detachments consisting of the Prince of Wales' regiment and a large body of Tories, posted at the Hanging Rock. The regiment of the prince of Wales was almost annihilated, for of two hundred and seventy eight men of which it was composed, there were but nine left.

VICTORIOUS BRAVERY CAN DIE CONTENTED.

Col. Campbell the dying Hero.

In the heat of the engagement, during the battle of Eutaw Springs, on the 8th of September 1781, colonel Williams, and lieutenant colonel Campbell, of the Maryland and Virginia continentals, were ordered to charge with trailed arms; and nothing could exceed the intrepidity with which these orders were executed. They rushed on in good order through a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, and bore down all before them, lieutenant colonel Campbell, while leading on his men to the decisive charge, received a mortal wound; and on being told, that the British were fleeing in every direction, said, "I die contented," and immediately expired.

HONOUR DEARER THAN LIFE.

Save my Honour.

An American officer, during the war of Independence, was ordered to a station of extreme peril, when several around him suggested various expedients by which he might evade the dangerous post assigned him; he made them the following heroic reply—"I thank you, my friends, for your solicitude—I know I can easily save my life, but who will save my honour, should I adopt your advice?"

GENERAL NASH.

General Nash, in the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777, was severely wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was shattered by a grape shot. While they were carrying him off the field, a friend coming up, began to console with him on his situation, and asked him how he felt;—"It is unmanly," said the dying hero, "to complain, but it is more than human nature can bear."

A CURE FOR DESERTION.

Deserters.

During the campaign of 1779, captain Reed of the Maryland line apprehended three deserters, going to the enemy, at Stony-Point. Two were Irish, the other an American, being within four hundred paces of the British post, they supposed themselves out of danger, and upon being questioned as to their intentions, they replied, that they were tired of the continental service, and were going to the British to make their fortunes. Captain Reed then told them, that as they had been guilty of deserting the cause of their country, the worst possible crime that soldiers could commit, he would soon put an end to their fortunes. He immediately ordered them to be disarmed; and after a few minutes, proposed, that if they would cast lots, he would only execute the one on whom the lot fell. They refused, declaring, that they would rather die together, than compel one man to atone for an offence, of which they were all equally guilty. The head of the American was then ordered to be struck off, he having the least excuse for an act so unpardonable in its nature. It was put into a knapsack, sent to the army, and there exposed upon a pole. It had the desired effect, and a stop was put to desertion.

THE PATRIOTIC CLERGY MAN.

The Rev. Doctor Charles Chauncy, of Boston, and who died there in February 1787, in the 83d year of his age, was zealously devoted to the civil and religious liberties of his country. In 1767 he published remarks on a sermon of the bishop of Landaff, in which he expressed his fears, that the appointment of bishops for America, as was then projected, would be followed by attempts to force episcopacy upon the country, and concluded with the following emphatic observation—"It may be relied on, our people would not be easy, if restrained in the exercise of that liberty, wherewith Christ hath made them free; yea, they would hazard every thing dear to them, their states, their very lives, rather than suffer their necks to be put under that yoke of bondage, which was so sadly galling to their fathers, and occasioned their retreat into this distant land, that they might enjoy the freedom of men and Christians." Doctor Chauncy was an enlightened and disinterested patriot, and at the commencement of the revolution he entered with heart and hand into all measures, which were considered necessary to resist the tyranny of Britain and secure the independence of his country. Throughout the whole course of the war he was an undeviating whig; and so firmly was he convinced of the righteousness of our cause, that he used to say, "he had no doubt if human exertions were ineffectual, that a host of angels would be sent to assist us," and when a smile was excited, and doubts expressed respecting the possibility of such an ally, he would persist in his assertion, adding, that he knew it.

HICKORY CLERS.

Baron de Glaubeck, having signalized himself in many engagements after the battle of Guilford, general Green recommended him to the governor of North Carolina, and advised him to put the cavalry of that state under his command. The governor took the general's advice, and accordingly placed the Baron at

the head of the cavalry; but to his great astonishment, not a man among them had a sword; however in order to supply the deficiency, he ordered every man to supply himself with a substantial hickory club, one end of which he causted to be mounted with a heavy piece of iron; then to show an example to his men, he threw aside his sword, armed himself with one of these bludgeons, and mounted his horse. After giving his men the necessary instructions in wielding their clubs, he marched with his whole body, consisting of three hundred, towards Cornwallis's army, in order to reconnoitre his lines, where he arrived the same day about one o'clock. Cornwallis was then retreating towards Wilmington, and his men being fatigued, had halted to take some refreshment. The Baron having seized this favourable opportunity, charged two Hessian picquets, whom he made prisoners; and routed three British regiments, to whose heads he applied the clubs so effectually, that a considerable number were killed on the spot; and finally he retreated with upwards of sixty prisoners.

MELANCHOLY FINDINGS.

We have to day to record an event which must excite in the breast of every American, and we may venture to add, that of every civilized man emotions of profound regret and indignation.—Lieutenant Commandant ALLEN, one of the rising stars of our naval galaxy, has fallen by the hands of unprincipled pirates. In the earnest and honorable execution of his duty to his country and to mankind, this gallant and accomplished young officer has become the victim of a gang of desperate buccaners; but in this, as in most of the occurrences of our naval warfare, he died in the lap of victory. This melancholy intelligence was received this morning, from an intelligent gentleman passenger in the Mary Ann, Capt. Corry, from Havana, (now below) and is furnished to us in these words:

"About the 9th two masters of American vessels, came to Havana for the express purpose of raising money for the ransom of their vessels, bound to Havana, which with two other Americans (bound to N. Orleans,) had been recently captured by two piratical schooners near Key Romain and left at anchor in that neighborhood, waiting their return. Captain Allen, of the Aligator, on coming into port next day, being informed thereof, started without coming to anchor in search of the pirates, whom on that, or the next day, he discovered in the Channel of Matanzas. The Aligator drawing too much water, two boats were manned and stood for them; an action ensued, in the early part of which Captain Allen received two musket balls, one in the head, the other in the breast, and soon died, encouraging his men to do their duty; which they nobly performed, for after a short contest the pirates abandoned their vessels and swam to the shore. The vessels were taken possession of by the victors, and carried into Matanzas.

They mounted one gun each amidsthip, with 40 men each, well armed, and had considerable plunder on board. Our informant does not know what became of their prizes."

The Mary Ann has despatches on board from the American Agent at Havana, furnishing official information in relation to this disastrous occurrence.

We learn that no other officer was injured belonging to the Aligator, but that two other seamen were killed, and three badly wounded. Several of the pirates fell in the action, and others drowned in endeavouring to escape.

The four prizes were also captured and towed into Matanzas, a part of the cargoes had been previously landed and sold. Capt. ALLEN was buried at Matanzas with the honours of war. Philada. Gaz.

The egotism of the sick, and of the dying, is as interesting, as that of other persons is wearisome and disgusting.

Who can calculate on the mischiefs resulting from the weak boastings of vanity, uttered by impudence, and supported by falsehood?

Married

On Thursday morning, the 28th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. EDMUND WILCOX, to Miss MARY TON, daughter of William H. Tod, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev Dr. Staughton, Mr. WILLIAM MCGRAVE, to Miss ELEANOR BRITTON, daughter of William Britton, Esq.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. JACOB CARRIGAN, to Miss ELIZA FLAKE, both of this city.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Brig. Actress, Anderson, 44 days from Malaga, with wine, fruit, &c. to Port N. Cabot.
— Mary, Burns, 3 days from New York, with mds.
— Schooner Industry, Corby, 5 days from Baltimore, with mds. to Ocean & Porter.
— Quiney, House, 9 days from Boston, with fish, &c. to L. R. Thatcher & Co.
— Perseverance, Hitchens, 4 days from Suffolk, with lumber, to Captain.
— Nancy & Mary, Johnson, 4 days from Suffolk, with lumber, to Captain.
— Freedom, Small, 9 days from Boston, with fish, &c.
— Ample, Tiley, 4 days from Norfolk, with coal & flour.
— Oklauch, Savage, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber, to grain and lumber.
— Logan, Driscoll, 3 days from New York, with mds.
— Betsey Pierce, House, 10 days from Chatham, with fish.
— Atlantic, Corson, 6 days from Norfolk, with fish.
— Ship Polly & Ezra, Collins, 3 days from Folly Landing, with grain and lumber.
— William, Russell, 5 days from Newburyport, with fish and oil.
— Fame, Lockwood, 8 days from Washington, N. C. with naval stores, to Snowden & Wagner.
Ship Helvetius, Swift, East of the Cape of Good Hope, Stephen Girard; Schooner Laura Ann, Jackson, Snowball.

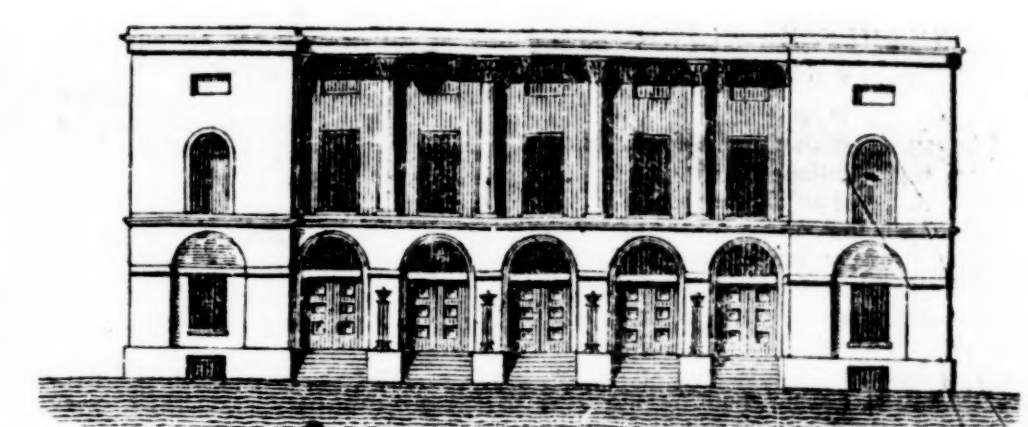
CLARED.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the members composing the company of State Guards, attached to the 102d Regiment Volunteers, residing within the bounds of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, that they are to meet at the house of George Clapp, in Branch street, on Friday, the 6th day of December next, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning, and six in the afternoon of said day, elect, by ballot,

ONE THIRD LIEUTENANT

Daniel Sharp, Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1822. Nov. 30, if E.



NEW THEATRE.

THE THEATRE WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
On Monday Evening, December 2, 1822,
WITH AN
OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,
Written by Charles Sprague, Esq. and to be spoken by Mr. Wood.
AFTER WHICH,
Mr. Sheridan's celebrated Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Sir Peter Teazle, - - - Mr. Warren
Sir Oliver Surface, - - - Mr. Francis
Charles Surface, - - - Mr. Wood
Joseph Surface, - - - Mr. H. Wallack
Crabtree, - - - Mr. Jefferson
Lady Teazle, - - - Mrs. Wood
Maria, - - - Mrs. H. Wallack
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,
The popular and interesting Drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS,
OR, THE CASTLE OF OLIVIA.
On Wednesday, the new tragedy of Damon and Pythias; or, the Test of Friendship—with other entertainments.
The Managers respectfully announce that Mr. COOPER is engaged for a number of nights during the season—
Mrs. ENTWISLE, and Mr. WILSON (from the Charleston T. Co.) are engaged for the season.
Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. Johnson, at the Box Office, from 10 until 1; and on days of performance, from 10 until 4 o'clock.
Checks not transferable.—Proper officers are appointed, who will rigidly enforce decorum.
The doors will be opened at a quarter past 5, and the curtain will rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock, precisely.
Box, one dollar.—Pit, seventy-five cents.—Gallery, fifty cents.—Children under 12 years, half price.—Seats in the Orchestra, one dollar each. Nov. 30

REAL SEAL SKIN CAPS.

One Hundred
SEAL SKIN CAPS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
For Sale, at
NO. 26 NORTH FRONT STREET.
November 30.—if 3t.

New Law Book.

This Day is Published by
A. SMILL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW,
Being a collection of Points arising upon the Constitution and Jurisprudence of the United States, which have been settled by Judicial Decision and Practice. By Thomas Sergeant, Esq. &c. In 1 vol. 8vo.
Nov. 30, if 1ft

Books at Auction.

BY TITON GRELAUD,
No. 51, North Front Street.

To Booksellers.

ON FRIDAY,
The 6th December, will be sold at the auction store, No. 51, north Front street, Philadelphia, the following Books in quantities, being the remainder of the editions.
Terms at sale.
221 copies Chitty on Criminal Law, the unabridged edition, 4 vols, folded and collated.
200 copies do. 3 vols. notes by R. Peters.
200 do. Chitty on Pleadings, 3 vols.
500 do. Spectator, 1 vol royal two plates.
200 do. Plancher's Lives, 4 vols. 8vo.
600 do. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.
800 do. Scottish Chiefs, 2 vols.
200 do. Perrin's French Grammar.
600 do. Moore's Melodies.
300 do. Lyttleton's Letters.
500 do. The Abbot, 2 vols.
100 do. Bateman's Synopsis, plates.
1500 do. American Speaker.
400 do. Bonycastle's Arithmetic.
200 do. Moore's Digested Index, 2 vols 8vo.
With many other works.

STEREOTYPE PLATES.

The plates for Murray's Exercises, and do. do. for the Key.

Additional Book Stock.

610 copies Caine's New York Reports, 3 vols.
140 do. Chitty's Pleadings, 2 vols.
250 do. Cooper's Pleadings.
220 do. Campbell's Reports, 2 vols.
320 do. American Digest, 2 vols.
410 do. Coke's Reports Abridged.
180 do. Taunton's Reports, 4 vols.
250 do. Harris and M-Henry's Reports, 3 vols.
410 do. Caine's Cases, 2 vols.
90 do. Bay's Reports, 2 vols.
20 do. Schmitz and Le Roy's do. 2 vols.
20 do. Sellen's Practice, 2 vols.
15 do. Munford's Reports 4 vols.
50 do. do. do. 3 vols.
20 do. Henning and Munford's do. 4 vols.
30 do. Toller's Law of Executors
200 do. Balentine on Limitations
50 do. Shepherd's Touchstone, 2 vols.
10 do. Conyn on Contracts, 2 vols.
100 do. Condy's Marshall, 2 vols.
100 do. Chitty's Criminal Law, 3 vols.
100 do. Tyler's Reports, 2 vols.
30 do. Azumi's Maritime Laws, 2 vols.
20 do. Johnson's Reports, vols. 9 and 10
40 do. do. Cases, vol. 3
6 do. Law Journal, 5 vols.
20 do. Binney's Reports, vol. 5th
300 do. Burr's Trial, 2 vols.
1000 do. Scudamore on Gout and Rheumatism.
Titon Grelaud, Auc'r.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THIS EVENING.
At the auction store, corner of Chesnut and Third streets, (up stairs)
A collection of Books in the various departments of literature, with a variety of articles of Stationary, &c. Sales of Books, &c. regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday evenings.

Pictures and Russia Quills.

THIS EVENING.
At the Book sale, up stairs, 31 paintings and Engravings, framed, of different sizes, &c. 1 bale containing 40,000 Russia quills, in lots to suit purchasers.
Thomas Passmore & Co. Auc'rs.
Nov. 30

HENRY SIMPSON.

No. 26, NORTH FRONT STREET,
Offers for Sale, at low prices, for cash or acceptances,
DOMESTIC FLANNELS,
SATTINETTS,
CAMMEREES,
PRINTED CALICOES,
FURNITURES,
TICKINGS,
CHECKS,
PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHINA.
SARSNETTS AND SENSUAWES,
CRAPES AND SEWINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE SILK VESTINGS, &c.
INDIA.
CHOPPA ROMALLS AND BANDANNOES, and
A general assortment of
British Dry Goods.
* * * WOOL bought and sold.
Nov. 5—6t

Militia Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the members composing the First Regiment of Citizen Volunteers, the 108th of the line, residing within the bounds of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, that they are to meet at the house of Mrs. Holt, in Chestnut street, on Monday the 9th day of December next, and then and there, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 9 in the evening of said day, elect by ballot,
ONE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.
Daniel Sharp, Brigade Inspector.
Brigade Inspector's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1822. Nov. 30, if E.

SEARCH OF TRUTH

IN THE
SCIENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND,
BY THE
Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and
Presbyter of the Episcopal Church.
ALSO,
Ferguson on Civil Society
Urguhat on Classical Learning
Barron on Belles Lettres and Logic
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo
Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to
Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. calf gilt, Lond. &c.
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary
S. S. Smith's Moral and Political Philosophy
Touke's Divisions of Poetry
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 1 vol. 8vo
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments
Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind
FOR SALE BY
S. POTTER & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.
Where may be had a general assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
On the most liberal terms.
Nov. 21—4t

THOMPSON'S SEASONS,

A SUPERB EDITION,
Illustrated with a number of Engravings by Bartolozzi and Tompkins,
FROM ORIGINAL PICTURES PAINTED FOR THE WORK.
1 vol. folio. Price \$5.00.
For sale by
S. Potter & Co.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, First door below Third street.
Nov. 23—4t

Death-Bed Confession

OF THE LATE
COUNTESS OF GUERNSEY,
To Lady Anne Hamilton,
Developing a series of mysterious transactions connected with the late
QUEEN CAROLINE.
Just published and for sale at Henry Korn's No. 82, North Second-street, and at the following Book-stores:
T. Dobson, Bennet & Walton, B. Johnson, James Maxwell, Robert Desilver, S. Potter & Co. M. Thomas, Jacob Moss, Edward Parker, Abraham Small, David Hogan, Thos. Desilver, M'Carty & Davis, G. W. Meitz, P. M. Laforeade, Richard Smith Isaac Pugh, and John Mortimer, No. 74, s. Second street.
nov 28—thust3t

Washington Blues.

A stated meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next at half 6 o'clock.
WILLIAM BANGER, Sec'y.
Nov. 30.

ENGLISH SMUGGLERS.

HARRY WOODRUFF.

[CONTINUED.]

As I began to breathe more freely in the night-wind, my attention was caught by the sound of voices, and on looking round, I saw on the shingles below, on the other side of the dyke, where the fight had first taken place, a young girl supporting a wounded smuggler in her arms; it was too dark to distinguish their faces with any degree of precision, but their voices soon betrayed them to me. My blood ran cold as I listened to the following short dialogue, for I was in the shadow and could not be seen by the speakers.

"Sink the customs! It's of no use, Nance; I'm fairly aground, and you haven't strength enough to shove me off again. So here I must lie, old rotten hull as I am, till they find me, and then I swing for it."

"But try, father; only try; lean on me." Again she endeavored to drag or rather support the old man forwards, and her efforts were really wonderful for a creature so slim and lightly formed. She actually succeeded in dragging him up a low bank, and even a few yards beyond it, but there her strength failed; she could go no further, and it was only by an almost superhuman exertion that she held him from falling.

"It won't do, Nance; this shot in the thigh won't let me move an inch farther—so here I must be caught, and I suppose they'll hang me for being found in arms against the King's officers. Sink the customs! They shan't tie a noose about my neck, however. We'll blow up the ship sooner than she shall fall into the hands of the enemy. So give us a kiss, my girl—God bless you. And now—hey for Dunkirk!"

And I saw him hold a pistol to his breast, which Nance seized with a suppressed scream. Poor thing! her gestures at that moment would have wrung pity from a heart of stone.

"For God's sake, father—for your poor Nance's sake—there is yet hope. Some of our friends may return before the king's-men leave the boat-house."

"Not much likelihoods of that, Nance; they'll hardly slip their own necks into an halter to save mine."

And I stood listening to all this, like a fool! I must have been bewildered—stunned at what had passed. But I was now awake again, and, cursing my own dullness that could waste so many precious moments, I dashed down into the dyke, waded knee deep through the mud and water, and with infinite difficulty clambered up the opposite bank, where I was instantly observed by the old smuggler.

"Sink the customs! They are here, Nance."

In another moment I was at his side, but in that moment the pistol was discharged, and he dropped into my arms mortally wounded, exclaiming—

"Sink the customs! You are too late to hang me, messmate. Nance, my girl, they cannot say your father was hung; you're a wife now for any man—the best in the land, let him be who he will.—Sink the customs!"

"Tis I, Harry—your friend, George Seymour."

"What the Master!—Give us your hand—don't you!—You're a brave lad, Master—fought better than any six of the King's blue jackets, tho' it was against myself.—But, master—"

He tried to go on, but could not, and was evidently bleeding apace internally, though one drop of blood upon his lips was the only outward sign of injury.

"Master—you'll think of it—"

Again the words were as if stifled in his breast as he pointed with a shivering hand to Nance. But I replied to the sign, for I understood it well—too well.

"She shall not want a home, Harry, while I have one."

"God bless you, Master. Nance, my girl, where are you!—The night grows so dark—or something is coming over my eyes—kiss me, Nance."

And Nance moved towards him with a calmness that was truly frightful. As she stooped to kiss him, something like a smile passed over her blue lips.—May I never see such a smile again!—In the same moment Harry was slightly convulsed, and with a groan that was scarcely audible he expired in my arms.

By this time, the Lieutenant and his party who had been alarmed by the report of the pistol, came up to us, and explanations were asked and given in less time than it has taken me to write or my readers to peruse them. Frank carefully minutened down every thing in his pocket-book, and having given the dead body in charge to a party of his seamen, attempted in his rude way to comfort Nance. The poor girl, however, was not in a state to need, or listen to, comfort; the blow had stunned her into insensibility, and there she was a thing of life, but without its functions. After many fruitless attempts at consolation, he exclaimed in a tone that under any other circumstances had been ludicrous—

"By G—d! the poor thing has gone mad or stupid! I tell you what, George, we'll have her home with us, and put her in Bet's hands; she's a better doctor than half our old women in the navy."

This was no sooner said than done, and without either thanks or opposition from Nance, who seemed to have lost all power of volition.—The Lieutenant's wife, however, feeling that such a case was something beyond the usual range of her practice, begged the ship-surgeon might be sent for, and willingly sank into the subordinate displeasure of Frank, who hated the very sight of a doctor. Yet neither the skill of the one, nor the more than sisterly attention of the other, availed any thing. The morning came, and she was evidently mad; a second, and a third day followed, and still she was no better; the idea that her father lived, and was to be hung, had got firm hold of her mind, and nothing could root it out. All we could say was in vain; she brooded on this one thought with a sullen silence, much worse than any violence of frenzy could have been; and I now began to feel myself placed in a most awkward situation by my promise, so unwittingly given, to the father. It could not be expected that Frank would trouble himself many days longer with a maniac, and what was I to do with her? One

moment I wished the poor thing might die, and in the next was angry with myself for my selfishness.—Then again I cursed the hour that brought me on such an unlucky visit; when, as if all this was not enough, I was summoned to the coroner's inquest, sitting, on the body of Harry Woodruff. I was not a little surprised at such a call, but it seems I might have spared my wonder; for however the smugglers may perish, this ceremony is never omitted, and the inquest had already sate on the others who were found dead near the beach.

Internally vowing to leave this abominable place with the next four-and-twenty hours—never to return,—I set off in obedience to the summons of the law, and found the inquest assembled in the parlour of a little public-house, divided only by a field from the village. Here too was Frank, with a party of his sailors, either as witnesses or accessories. The foreman of the inquest was a short stout man, with a round face, and a short nose turned up as if in scorn of the two thick lips that opened beneath it, and a pair of yellow, flaring eyes, though destitute of all expression. He looked full of the dignity of his office, and as I entered, was in the high tide of discussion with a stout young smuggler, who by his tone and manner seemed to care very little for any body present. This proved to be the son of poor Harry; and he spoke out his mind as plainly as his father would have done, though not quite so coolly.

"Then, I'll be d—d if you do. Gentlemen, as you call yourselves, there's ne'er a Crownor of you all shall drive a state through the old man's corpse, while there's a hand to this body."

"Respect the dignity of the court, young man. Your father, being compos, did make away with himself. I take it, gentlemen, the evidence is sufficient to that effect; but we'll presently examine Mr. Seymour."

"My name is Seymour."

"Pray be seated, Mr. Seymour; I'll speak to you directly.—Your father, I say, being compos, did make away with himself, and the law, in that case made and provided, says—"

"Damn the law. I say, whoever runs a stake through my father's body, I'll send a bullet through his head. So now you all know my mind, and let him try it who likes it."

With this he burst out of the court, to the great dismay of the foreman, who, when he recovered from his surprise, said in a tone of grave importance—

"This is contempt of the court, and must be punished."

The Lieutenant, however, put in his veto; for with all his roughness he did not want to feel, and the gallantry of the young smuggler had evidently won his heart.

"Psha! the poor fellow only speaks up for his father, and he has a right to do so."

"Yes, but with your leave, Lieutenant E—"

"Come, come, Master Denton, I know you are too kind-hearted to hurt the lad for such a trifle."

"Trifle! Do you call it a trifle to damn the court?"

"Well, call it what you will, but let the poor fellow go scot-free. He has enough of it already, I think; his goods have been taken, his father killed, and his sister is run mad."

"Why, as you say, Lieutenant E—, I am not hard-hearted, and—Oh, Mr. Seymour, I beg your pardon for detaining you. We want your evidence in this business, merely as a matter of form. You were present when Harry Woodruff shot himself.—Administer the oath to Mr. Seymour."

The oath was accordingly administered in due form, and I was reluctantly compelled to tell the whole business, which still further authorized the little foreman in his darling scheme of burying a man in the meeting of four roads, and driving a stake through his body. I do not believe he was really of a bad disposition, but this ceremony flattered his importance, besides that it gratified the appetite for horror so common to all vulgar minds. To have been present at such a sight, under any circumstances, would have delighted him, merely as a spectator; but to have it take place under his own immediate auspices, was too great a treat to be given up for any consideration that Frank or myself could offer. In addition to the mere pleasure of the thing itself, his persistency gave him in his own eyes all the dignity of a man resolute in the performance of his duty, however unpleasant, and in spite of the most powerful solicitations. We were, therefore, obliged to yield the point, and leave the field to the little foreman, who instantly selected half a dozen stout peasants to keep watch over the body.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Nashville Gazette.

J. W. to his friend in Philadelphia.

Nashville, (Tenn) Nov. 6, 1822.

DEAR A. After swimming two or three creeks and riding forty five miles since breakfast, I dismounted my horse late last evening at the Nashville Inn, wet as a drowned rat, and all covered with mud.—This was on the evening of which a Mr. B. . . . of this place gave a fine Ball and Supper—having a few years ago, formed a slight acquaintance with Mr. B—, at the Eastward, and being in the wilds of the western country, I thought a formal invitation quite unnecessary, as my curiosity was something like that of a woman's.—I was anxious to see how these backwoods people conducted, what they called a great party.—I immediately ordered a servant to brush the mud off my clothes.—I changed my linen, put on a clean neck-cloth and vest—at this time a few gentlemen were just starting from the inn to this said party, whom I accompanied there.—After the common salutations between Mr. B— and myself had past, and the usual ceremonies of a dozen or two of introductions—I then entered the dancing rooms, amidst about two hundred Ladies and Gentlemen,—and to my surprise, they were as fashionably dressed, danced with as much elegance and ease, and conversed with as much fluency, as do the ladies of quality in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

I must acknowledge that the splendour and beauty concentrated at Mr. B—'s was equal to what we generally see at our parties in the Eastern Cities: and what was most admirable indeed, was that plain simplicity of man-

ners, which always characterise the well bred lady or gentleman, and never fails to throw into oblivion all the ridiculous frippery and affectation and mistaken ideas of gentility, which you know is too much the case with us. Every thing was prepared and arranged with great judgment and elegance for the occasion. I saw but one thing wanting to have made the arrangement complete—that was a Mrs. B—, as mistress of ceremonies.—At half past ten o'clock, I left the company in high glee and gaiety; to enjoy the balance of the evening's amusement; and also with a determination never to make diversion of the manners and customs of the Western people, until we can improve our own.

Yours in haste,

J. W.

A. G. Esq.

THE DRAWING OF THE Union Canal Lottery.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Third Class, New Series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz: 13, 28, 30, 2, 4, and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. Thirteen was the first that was drawn, No. Twenty eight was the second; No. Thirty was the third; No. Two was the fourth, and No. Four was the fifth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this twenty first day of Nov. one thousand, eight hundred and twenty two.

GEO. LATIMER,
THOMAS LEIPER,
ISAAC WORRELL,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETT.

Attest—NO. R. HERTS, Secy.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, third class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the manager has the honor to announce to the public the following pleasing result to the fortunate adventurers.

The tickets which drew the ten highest prizes are those having on them the following combination Nos. viz:

Tickets, conf'g's Nos.	Being the	Prize of
4079	13 28 30 1st, 2d & 3d drawn,	\$7,500
351	2 13 28 1st, 2d & 3d do	2,500
1812	4 13 28 1st, 2d & 3d do	2,500
353	2 13 30 1st, 2d & 3d do	1,500
1211	4 13 30 1st, 2d & 3d do	1,500
602	2 4 13 1st, 2d & 3d do	1,000
1063	2 28 30 1st, 2d & 3d do	500
2024	4 28 30 1st, 2d & 3d do	400
617	2 4 28 1st, 2d & 3d do	300
619	2 4 30 1st, 2d & 3d do	265

The 30 tickets which drew prizes of \$50, are those having on them the combination Nos. 13, 28.

The 90 tickets which drew prizes of \$25, are 30 having on them the combination Nos. 13—30—30 having on them the combination Nos. 2 13—30—30 having on them the combination Nos. 4 13.

The 180 tickets which drew prizes of \$20, are 30 having on them the combination Nos. 23—30—30 with the comb. Nos. 2 23—30 with the comb. Nos. 4 30—30 with the comb. Nos. 2 4.

And the \$10 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the five drawn Nos. on, being 2175, or 435, for each drawn number.

Union Canal Lottery.

THE Manager of the Union Canal Lottery has the honor of presenting to the public the Fourth and Fifth classes, new series, relying with confidence on a continuance of that support and patronage, with which he has heretofore been favored.

Union Canal Lottery, Fourth Class—New Series.

1 Prize of	\$5,000 is	\$5,000
1 do	2,000 is	2,000
1 do	1,500 is	1,500
3 do	500 is	1,500
4 do	400 is	1,600
23 do	30 is	1,400
36 do	25 is	1,400
196 do	16 is	3,136
1890 do	8 is	12,120
2180 Prizes		\$32736
3276 Banks		

5456 Tickets at \$6, is \$32736

This is a lottery formed by the combination of 33 numbers; and to determine the fate of the 5456 tickets therein, the 33 numbers will severally be placed into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that ticket having on it the first, second and third number drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the highest prize; that having on it the 1st, 2d, and 3d numbers as above said, will be entitled to the next highest prize; that having the 1st, 2d and 3d will be entitled to the prize of \$1,500; those having on them 1st, 3d and 4th, the 1st, 3d and 5th, and 1st, 4th and 5th will each be entitled to a prize of \$500; those having on them 2d, 3d and 4th, the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, and the 3d, 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$400; those having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 4th and 5th drawn from the wheel, will each be entitled to a prize of \$30; those having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 4th, and the 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25; all others having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$16, and all those having on them any one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$8.

The price of \$2080 will be paid in 288 tickets in the 5th class, and in money. The tickets for the prize will be arranged into 24 parcels of 12 tickets each, each parcel embracing the 36 combination numbers composing the scheme. But the tickets are not to be sold, but to be deposited in bank, to await the issue of the drawing.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable twenty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery will be drawn on Thursday, the 5th of February next, or sooner, if the sale of the tickets will warrant it.

Union Canal Lottery, Fifth Class—New Series.

the 3d and 4th, and the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$20; all others having on the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$16; and all those having on them one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$8.

(f. The prize of \$2080 will be paid in 288 tickets of the 5th class, and in money. The tickets for the prize will be arranged into 24 parcels of 12 tickets each, each parcel embracing the 36 combinations composing the scheme. But the tickets are not to be sold, but to be deposited in bank, awaiting the issue of the drawing.

7140 Tickets at \$6 is \$42840

This is a lottery formed by the Combination of 36 Nos. (to determine the fate of the 7140 tickets therein) the 36 numbers will severally be placed into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d & 3d, drawn numbers will be entitled to the highest prize; and that having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th drawn will be entitled to the next highest prize; that having on it the 2d, 4th and 5th will

be entitled to the prize of \$1958; those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, and 1st, 2d and 5th, and the 1st, 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,500; those having on them the 1st, 3d and 5th, the 1st, 4th and 5th, the 2d, 3d and 4th, and the 2d, 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000; those having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two, the 4th and 5th will each be entitled to a prize of \$500; those having on them the 3d and 4th, and the 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$250; those having on them any one of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$8.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 20 days after the drawing, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of this Lottery will take place on Thursday the 2d of April next, or sooner if the sale of the tickets will warrant it.

A large portion of the tickets of the above classes, respectively have been arranged into parcels, each embracing all the combination numbers of the scheme. The advantages of this arrangement are, that each parcel in the 4th class, eleven tickets, so arranged, must of necessity draw at least \$40, and in the 5th, 12 tickets, at least \$30; and that the purchaser of each such parcel in the 4th class has eleven chances for a capital prize, and in the fifth, twelve, at a small expense.

Tickets may be had of the Manager, in the 4th class, at his office, No. 127 Chesnut street, until the 5th of December next at the scheme price, and in the 5th class until the 10th of that month. Until then, tickets from abroad, free of postage, and covering payment in such bank notes as are received in deposit by the banks in this city, will receive prompt attention.

Parcels in either class, embracing all the combination numbers may be had by the payment of the value of the tickets; or the chances may be obtained by the payment of only the difference between their value; and the sum they must necessarily draw; being for a parcel in the 4th class, \$34 and in the 5th \$46 50. In such case, however, the tickets are to be left in deposit with the manager for the balance due on the 7th, and a certificate be issued to the purchaser, containing a list of the numbers of the tickets in the parcel, with an engagement to pay all that may be drawn to them, over and above the balance remaining due thereon.

The vendors of tickets will be supplied on the usual terms.

Arch'd. McIntyre, Manager,

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1822—2t.

CHARLES P. LISLE

AND

HORATIO L. MELCHOR,

HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE

At No. 11, North Sixth Street,

Where they will attend to the Purchase and sale of Real Estate, procuring loans on Mortgages, and other good Securities, Renting Houses and Collecting Rents, buying and selling Furniture, Books, Notes and Merchandise, and the general business of Commission Agents, Conveyancers, and Brokers. They will attend to the adjustment of difficult and intricate accounts, the Collection of Debts, Drawing Mechanics' Claims, Insolvent Petitions, Indentures of Apprenticeship, &c.

H. L. M. has been for a number of years past extensively and actively engaged in that kind of official business, which has made him practically familiar with the amount of fees which suitors are legally bound to pay—and is aware of the arts which are too frequently practised to extort money in the shape of costs and compensatory fees; in their character extravagant, oppressive and illegal. H. L. M. begs leave to offer his services to his fellow citizens in the investigation of critical accounts of this description: Taxing magistrates, constables, and Sheriff's bills of costs; and the collection of claims of this sort: prosecuting suits for the recovery of the various penalties prescribed by law for the violation of those important and invaluable legal provisions. He would recommend to individuals who have been placed in those trying situations to refer to the vouchers which they have of this description, and submit them for investigation.

There have been instances in which illegal charges to the amount of three hundred dollars have been refunded—no charge will be made for an examination merely. H. L. M. will attend to the sale of executors, administrators and assignees, and pledges himself to discharge with fidelity, accuracy and despatch all business entrusted to him.

Sheriff's bail bonds of every description, drawn as above.

Nov. 15. dtf

WASHINGTON BLUES.

GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the company of Washington Blues, are requested to call on either of the undersigned persons, who compose the Committee of Election, viz:

James Baker, No. 265, Market street.

William T. Flanagan, No. 68, German street.

C. Mosser, N. W. corner of Chesnut and 5th sts.

John Shubert, No. 102, Wood street.

W. W. Weeks, corner of Orange and Eighth streets.

C. A. Taylor, Eighth, above Race street.

Thomas Foster, No. 136, German street.

The Committee meet every Tuesday evening, at Stewart's tavern, No. 46, North Sixth street.

Nov. 23—tf

ADAMS & BURTON,

Bookbinders,

NO. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.

All orders in their line thankfully received, and executed with neatness, on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 21—tf

THE OHIO NAVIGATOR.

Will be published on Monday next,

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS DESILVER,

No. 253, Market street,

THE OHIO GAZETEER,

OR TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

Containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Springs, Mines, &c. in the State of Ohio. By John Kilbourn. (The seventh edition, with maps. Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Nov. 12—tf

Just received, & for Sale by

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, Chesnut street,

LIVING MANNERS,

OR THE

True Secret of Happiness.

Price 50 cents.

Nov. 16th. tf

English Grammar,

(ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.)

Taught in 18 Lessons,

At No. 46, North Fifth street, second door below Arch street.

By virtue of a new system, entitled "GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED," &c. recommended by many of the first literary men of the day, (among whom are the Presidents and Professors of nine Colleges and Universities,) as being decidedly pre-eminent in point of facility to all other grammars extant.

Expense, 5 dollars, payable in advance.

J. Greenleaf.

N. B. DAY and EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Nov. 25—3t

JESSE BURTON, Printer,

BACK OF NO. 111, CHESNUT STREET.

Book Printing, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Handbills, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

Nov. 26—tf